

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 11, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 79. 2 p.m. 87  
Humidity 90. 61

August 11, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 p.m. 83  
Humidity 95. 81

WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR.

Barometer 29.00

2871

廿二月大年寅甲

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1914.

二十一月人英美

SINGLE COPY 10 CEN. 83 PER ANNUTS

## TO-DAY'S WAR NEWS.

### FRENCH TROOPS ADVANCING METHODICALLY.

#### AMPLE FOOD AND AMMUNITION IN LIEGE FORTS.

Rupture in Franco-Austrian Relations.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Aug. 10, 8.55 p.m.

A rupture in Franco-Austrian relations is officially announced. The Ambassadors are leaving the respective capitals.

House of Commons Adjourns.

Aug. 10, 6.10 p.m.

The House of Commons has adjourned for a fortnight. Mr. Asquith said he trusted that when they resumed they would be in a position to conclude the business of the Session. He hoped to make proposals which would meet with general acquiescence.

Monetary Effects.

There has been a gold influx into the Bank of England to the extent of two and a half millions. Silver has risen to 27.34.

Satisfactory News.

Aug. 10, 7 p.m.

An official telegram from Brussels states that the situation this (Monday) afternoon is satisfactory. The French are advancing methodically, and the forts at Liege are amply supplied with food and ammunition.

The Montenegrin Advance.

The Montenegrins have occupied Spizza, on the Adriatic, as well as two neighbouring towns.

(Special Pacific Service to the Telegraph—Reuter.)

British Force in France.

Shanghai, Aug. 10, 9.55 p.m.

A Peking message states that Reuter's Agency is officially informed that the first portion of the British Expeditionary Force has already landed in France.

Successes Under-estimated.

According to official telegrams, Reuter's reports of the fighting in Europe rather under-estimate Belgian and French successes.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph"]

German Spies Active.

Aug. 10, 4.50 a.m.

There are numerous accounts of the proceedings of German spies in England, attempting to poison the water supply, etc. Several Germans are in custody charged with attempting to blow up railway bridges.

The Australian Forces.

Aug. 10, 4.50 a.m.

A message from Melbourne says that Brigadier-General Bridges will command the Commonwealth Expeditionary Force.

It has been decided to organise a small mixed naval and military force to serve within or without Australia. This will be distinct from the expeditionary force which will be sent to England.

The Hon. Mr. D. Mullen, Minister of Defence, states that the mobilisation and concentration of the citizen forces has been carried out satisfactorily.

Lady Munro Ferguson, wife of the Governor-General, has initiated a successful movement for the formation of an Australian branch of the Red Cross Society.

Appeal to Business Men.

The Right Hon. Mr. J. Cook, Prime Minister, has deprecated the countermarching of orders by importers, thus spreading distrust, and appeals to exporters and importers to do their business as usual, manifesting thereby their confidence in the result of the war.

Germans Reported in Liege.

Aug. 10, 4.50 a.m.

A message from Brussels states that there is some uncertainty regarding the position of Liege. The Germans seem to have made their way into the town between the forts, and have told the civic authorities that they will bombard the town unless the forts are surrendered. They now hold a number of the most influential residents as hostages.

It is expected that the Belgians will not surrender the forts, but will rather blow them up.

Antivari Bombed.

Aug. 10, 12.20 p.m.

Two Austrian cruisers have bombarded Antivari (Montenegro) and the surrounding mountains, where the inhabitants are taking refuge.

Germans Marching on France.

Aug. 10, 12.20 p.m.

A Brussels dispatch says the Germans are marching towards France, chiefly through Eschweiler-Zette. The forward movement at Orléans has ceased and the Germans are entrenched.

Japanese Squadrons Go To Sea.

A Tokyo message says the First and Second Japanese Squadrons have put to sea under the command of Admiral Dewa.

There is reason to believe that Japan will adhere not only to the letter but to the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, to the most extreme limit.

Japan May Occupy Tsingtao.

The whereabouts of the German Squadron is not disclosed, but it is reported to be menacing British shipping. The protection of British interests may necessitate a step compelling Japan to occupy Tsingtao.

#### TELEGRAMS.

##### A ROYAL BIRTH.

(Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph.")

London, Received August 10.  
H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught has given birth to a son.

[Prince Arthur married the Duchess of Fife, second sister of H.M. the King, on Oct. 15, 1913.]

#### AMERICAN SCHOOLS.

Are They in the Hands of the Women?

Fear that the public schools of the country are in danger of feminization is being expressed constantly. At the recent meeting of the National Association of Corporation Schools, held in this city, says a *Philadelphia* paper, several speakers referred to the predominant feminine influence in the public school system.

Women teachers of this city who have been making a struggle for years to get equal pay and equal opportunities with men are at a loss to understand how the public can be misled to the extent of believing the schools are in their hands, when for the most part they simply make up the great army of grade teachers and have nothing to do with the administration or policy of the school system.

It is a notable fact that women are not admitted to the board of education, that they do not hold positions as superintendents or executives, and that they have to fight for principalships of the larger schools. The struggle that Miss Katherine Puncheon went through to gain the appointment as head of the Girls' High School is an exemplification of the fact that women are not a dominating force in the public school system.

In this connection Miss Margaret Maguire, principal of the George Washington School, and one of the leading women educators of the city, said in an interview:

"The statement made by one of the speakers at the recent convention of corporation schools concerning the danger of over-feminizing the schools needs a word of explanation and enlightenment."

"Unthinking observation of figures would lead one to the conclusion that the women are overwhelmingly in the majority in the school problem. The enlightening information that must be possessed for a proper interpretation of these figures is usually not in the possession of the layman. He naturally fails to know that all executive offices of power in nearly every school community are held by men. It is the male mind, rather than the female mind, that has up to the present time controlled the educational policy of the public schools of America."

"We do not consider that a department store is in any danger of the weakening influence of the feminine mind because the large majority of the salespeople happen to be young women. Neither has the public school yet had the expression of the feminine mind, because the large majority of those working in the grades are women."

"The standardization of this work is and has been made by men, and no school system is greater than the executive who sets the ideal. School principals in nearly all communities are men. School superintendents are uniformly men. Associate and district superintendents, where such officials are employed by the community, are always men. Consequently, the feminine mind

#### BRITISH REVOLUTION CLAIMS.

Tls. 28,000 Paid in July.

A large portion of the British claims for losses sustained during the Revolution of 1911 was paid on July 22. The sum paid over was Shanghai Tls. 27,982.30 covering thirteen claims. All claims were paid in Shanghai tsols on the Shanghai branch of the Hongkong Shanghai Bank, the cheque being sent to the claimants through the British consul-general here.

A list of the claims as paid follows:

Asian Petroleum Co.	5,205.27
British Cigarette Co.	1,206.91
China Produce Co.	225.87
Evans Pugh & Co.	2,585.18
Eastern Trading Co.	3,692.91
J. Findlay	254.03
Hankow Light and Power Co.	1,694.02
Hankow Golf Club	2,258.50
International Export Co.	2,651.91
Jardine Matheson & Co.	1,736.88
Westphal King and Ramsay	397.88
Wesleyan Methodist Mission	3,388.54
A. S. Watson & Co.	2,685.44

Sh. Tls. 27,982.30

The *Jih-chih-pao* publishes a statement showing the demands which have been submitted by the Powers on account of alleged damages in consequence of the Revolution, and which are still pending before the Chinese Foreign Office as follows:

Direct Damages.

Germany	\$9,789,000
Japan	9,774,800
France	7,100,000
Russia	2,179,000
Great Britain	1,644,000
America	1,200,000
Belgium	588,000
Denmark	480,000
Italy	210,000
Holland	69,000
Austria-Hungary	38,000
Sweden	30,000
Spain	30,000

Indirect Damages.

Banque de l'Indo-Chine Specie	\$2,996,000
Bank Yokohama	1,842,000
Russo-Asiatic Bank	378,000
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank	800,000
International Banking Corporation	250,000
Bank of Taiwan	230,000
Chenango Bank	229,000
Bank of China	78,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	20,000

has very little opportunity for expressing its side in educating the youth of America.

The courses of study are designed by men. On the executive side they are administered by men. They are administered by the women only as grade teachers, who take their inspiration and instruction from the executive control of the school.

"Attendance at any session of the national or state associations of superintendents will soon relieve the mind of any fear that the feminine element is in danger of putting its touch upon the youth of the land. It might be well if our communities would look to the real expression of the woman's mind in the problem of education, because we are making a mistake when we believe that the grade teachers doing the daily work are the people who set the standard for the school work of any community."

"The standardization of this work is and has been made by men, and no school system is greater than the executive who sets the ideal. School principals in nearly all communities are men. School superintendents are uniformly men. Associate and district superintendents, where such officials are employed by the community, are always men. Consequently, the feminine mind

#### DIARY OF WAR.

Development of the Crisis Step by Step:

June 28.—Archduke Frans Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

June 30.—Anti-Servian Demonstrations in Vienna and Travnik.

July 1.—Martial law declared throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

July 3.—Servian tri-colour burned in the neighbourhood of the Servian Legation in Vienna.

July 5.—The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) says if responsibility for the murder is brought home to Servians, Austria will have the support of the civilised world, especially Germany, in demanding justice from Belgrade. The same day the *Temps* correspondent at Belgrade states that Austro-Hungarian troops are concentrating on frontier.

July 9.—The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) says if responsibility for the murder is brought home to Servians, Austria will have the support of the civilised world, especially Germany, in demanding justice from Belgrade. The same day the *Temps* correspondent at Belgrade states that Austro-Hungarian troops are concentrating on frontier.

July 13.—The *Standard* (London) says that Servia demands

cessation of hostilities and compensation for damages.

July 14.—The *Standard* (London) says that Servia demands

cessation of hostilities and compensation for damages.

July 15.—The *Standard* (London) says that Servia demands

cessation of hostilities and compensation for damages.

July 16.—The *Standard* (London) says that Servia demands

cessation of hostilities and compensation for damages.

July 17.—The *Standard* (London) says that Servia demands

cessation of hostilities and compensation for damages.

July 18.—The *Standard* (London) says that

OT CEN

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He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

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Daily Press.

**The War.**  
Several days have now elapsed since the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and Germany and the disappointment that British residents in Hongkong are beginning to feel over the withholding of news of the doings of the Fleet in the North Sea must be shared throughout the Empire. From the seaside resorts on the East Coast it has been reported that continuous heavy firing was heard one day last week, indicating that naval battle was being fought, and a statement by a Whitby shipowner has been telegraphed throughout the world that the Germans lost nineteen ships in that engagement. Presumably this Whitby shipowner must have had some special means of acquiring information on the subject, or no responsible journalist would have been disposed to place any credence in his statement. But while the Admiralty has denied that it gave to the Tyneside shipowners certain information, they do not appear to have definitely denied that there has been a naval engagement. The task before the British Navy is to clear the seas of the German warships, and it is quite plain that this task has not yet been accomplished, so that even if the Whitby shipowner's story were fairly trustworthy we can quite appreciate that the Admiralty might have very good reasons for withholding the information at present from the nation.

South China Morning Post.

**Insidious Bribery.**  
The Imperial Maritime Customs are administered by an inspector general and the receipts are paid to a Board of Revenue at Peking without going through the hands of any intermediaries. As a result, the sums received from this source are honestly dealt with, and present such a striking contrast to the results obtained from like receipts that searching reforms are being instituted in every direction. That Yuan Shih-kai is determined to stamp out the contemptible methods of his party officials has been repeatedly shown, but no better example of his sincerity could be quoted than that he has dared to antagonize high officials by declaring that presents to anyone in his family are unwelcome. That fact that he has shattered "old custom," and commanded to clean up at home is sufficient proof that he realizes that until concomitant officialism is wiped out of existence, the administration of China will remain as rotten and corrupt as it was under former dynasties.

China Mail.

**The War.**  
No news has yet come to hand of the British expeditionary force's arrival on Belgian soil, but the probability is that they have long since set out and soon we ought to hear of a joint movement of the Belgians, French and British. The Germans judging by the tone of the Kaiser's telegram, are by no means undaunted by the reverse, and doubtless will endeavour—armistice or no armistice—to extricate themselves from the terrible predicament in which they now find themselves. The latest telegram shows that their fleet is active and that the submarines attempted to attack one of the cruiser squadrons of the British main fleet. They met with no success and one of their submarines was sunk. So far everything is moving most satisfactorily for those who entered the conflict impelled by a hostile aggressiveness that had to be curbed.

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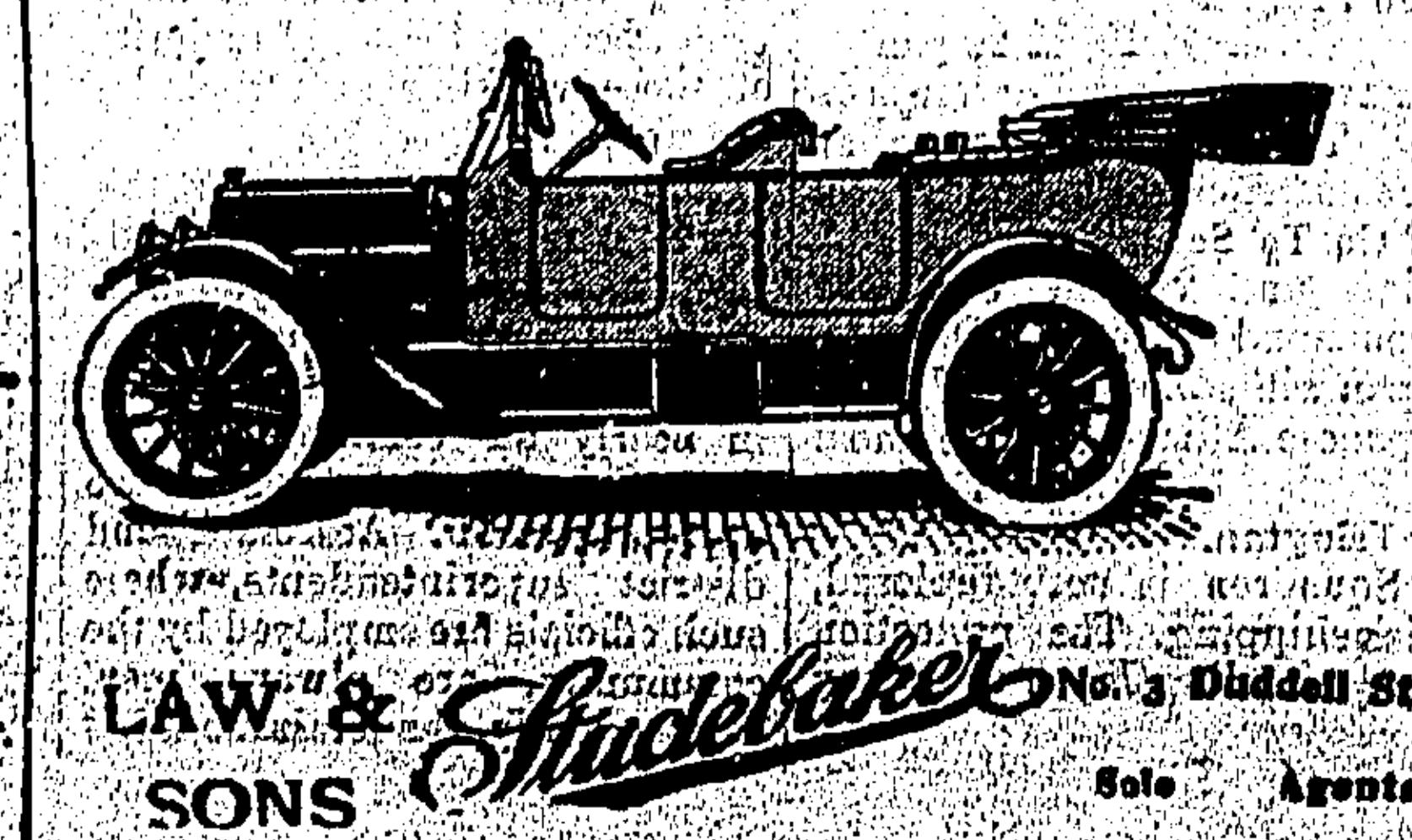
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## GENERAL NEWS

The Japanese Ambassador.  
The Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Isouye have left London for the north and will be absent for a few weeks.

The late Mr. E. Dillon's Estate.  
Mr. Edward Dillon, F.S.A., of Baywater, W., formerly of the Imperial Japanese Mint, who died May 23 last, intestate, left £5,872 gross, £5,518 net.

Wireless Stations for China.  
The Ma-oui Company has issued the following statement:—"Negotiations have been pending between the Chinese Government and the company for some time past for the erection of a number of wireless stations in China for internal and external telegraph services. On April 8 last the Chinese Government sent an official letter agreeing to authorise the Marconi Company to issue two million sterling Five per Cent. Chinese Bonds in payment of the proposed stations. This document was filed at the British Legation at Peking, and the formal contract has been sent forward for approval and signature." The company has every confidence that in due course the agreement will be signed and all mutual obligations fulfilled."

Japanese Consul in London.  
Mr. K. Yamaoka, formerly Second Secretary at the Japanese Embassy, has been appointed Consul in London, and has taken up his new duties.

Floods on Vladivostok Line.  
The Vladivostok line is flooded and communication by train has been completely interrupted for two days. Rain has fallen incessantly for forty-eight hours, and the country is flooded. The Sangari is overflowing its banks.

Permission to wear Chinese Decoration.  
The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Alfred Charles Clear, Esq., Superintendent of the Way, Shanghai-Nanking Railway, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear the Insignia of the Sixth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crops, which decoration has been conferred upon him by the President of the Republic of China, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

Promoted.  
Mr. Nakagawa Okabe, Attaché at the Japanese Embassy in London, has been promoted to be Third Secretary. Mr. Okabe, it may be remembered, is the son-in-law of Baron Kato, formerly Japanese Ambassador in London, and now Minister for Foreign Affairs in Tokyo.

Mr. Post Wheeler.  
Mr. Post Wheeler, till recently Secretary of the American Embassy at Rome, is at the Hotel Victoria with Mr. Post Wheeler, who is the novelist Hallie Erminie Kives. Mr. Post Wheeler is en route to Tokyo, where he is the new First Secretary of Embassy.

Old China Station Officers' Reunion.

A number of naval officers who served in China in 1900, and others who were with the naval column, met at dinner at the Trocadero Restaurant on 10th ult. Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Seymour took the chair, and the guest of the evening was General Sir Alfred Gaselee. Among those present were Admirals Sir George Callaghan, Sir James Bruce, Sir John Jellicoe, and Sir George Warrender.

A Missionary to the Lepers.

The Rev. A. S. Howlett, the Birkenhead vicar, who is proceeding in August as the missionary to lepers in one of the islands of Japan, interviewed as to his plans, said that his decision to devote his life to the lepers was the outcome of deliberate and careful thought. Having no domestic ties and no one dependent upon him, he has felt quite free to obviate contributions to the lepers, which sums vary from \$2 to \$10 per month according to the size of the boats. Very few sufferers, either fishermen or boatmen, dare to report their distress to the authorities and generally pay Government taxes.

A Sugar Grinding Installation.  
A complete model of a sugar grinding installation, which is destined for the Samarang Exhibition, is being exhibited at The Hague. The original machinery was constructed by two Chinese fishermen at Peitaiho. Messrs. Stork Bros. & Co. for the are from the Libya and Fulin Moron Sugar Factory in Cuba. The model is complete in its smallest details, and is driven by two engines, one of which sets the machinery in motion, and the other the three grinding mills. The original can handle 16,000 pounds of sugar in 24 hours.

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INSPECTION INVITED  
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## MOUTRIE'S.

PIRATES IN CHINESE  
WATERS.

Raids in all Quarters.

Peking, July 19.  
The Fish Tax Office at Lo-ting Hsien, Chihli reports to the Tientsin authorities to the effect that on the night of the 10th June, the office was suddenly visited by many Haiyang (natives of North China called pirates). After plundering the property and taking everything they could lay their hands on, the Haiyang tied up four of the staff of the tax office and took them away for ransom. After much parleying with the pirates, says the "Peking and Tientsin Times," the four Pangpiao (persons held by pirates for ransom) were released on the payment of \$200 each by their families.

A case similar to the above recently occurred in the district of Lo-ting, but the matter is now considered as finished by local officials. Another case occurred at a place called Chiminchang, in the district of Luanchow. The date of this occurrence was the 18th June. For the convenience of Chinese fishermen along the coast, a yuenchou or fishing-salt office was established at Chiminchang some years ago by the defunct Taching Court. On the evening of the 18th June last, a fishing boat owned by Li Yu, carrying salt purchased from this office was plundered by a band of pirates armed with Mauser rifles. The fishing boat was stopped, and the owner was called upon to assist the pirates for their livelihood.

Quite recently several pirate boats met some government gunboats in the vicinity of Luanchow waters. After a few hours fighting, the pirates beached their boats and made their escape. At Chiminchang, there is a Yentou, or salt yard, under the control of the Tien-sin Salt Commissioner; but the curious thing is that some days back, the natives there were greatly alarmed at the sudden appearance of five pirate boats at Pi-ningchang, which is about five li from where the Yentou is situated. The pirates threatened to assist them and prevented them from taking salt and other cargoes.

In addition to this, the Chinese fishermen are called upon to pay pirates, which sums vary from \$2 to \$10 per month according to the size of the boats. Very few sufferers, either fishermen or boatmen, dare to report their distress to the authorities and generally pay Government taxes.

The pirates who carried away the original machinery were from the Libya and Fulin districts, and it is the Chinese

authorities in Tientsin are taking steps for the suppression of the pirates, one of which sets the machinery in motion, and the other the three grinding mills. The original can handle 16,000 pounds of sugar in 24 hours.

With reference to the



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WANTED.—European, absolutely free from military service, seeks position as assistant in a mercantile firm or in a bank. SAVOYARD, LTD. Hongkong Telegraph."

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

It is the duty of this paper to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Editor: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition: Western Union

**The Hongkong Telegraph.**

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1914.

**THE TRAFFIC QUESTION.**

By degrees the authorities are taking in hand Hongkong's traffic problem, and we have hopes that as a result of their efforts the time will soon come when there will be no cause for complaint under this head. There are so many evils at present existing in this regard, and so much laxity has been shown in the past, that the question is one which is best taken up piecemeal fashion, and it would seem that this is the policy to be pursued by the Government. No one will complain as to the methods employed so long as the eventual upshot is beneficial to the Colony.

The latest amendment of the hitherto existing regulations was published in the Government Gazette on Saturday. It deals principally with trucks, in regard to which further very necessary restrictions are imposed. On this aspect of the traffic problem the Telegraph has frequently commented, and it is gratifying to us to note that suggestion which we have repeatedly made—as to the placing of some limitation on the length and width of loads to be carried—has been adopted by the authorities. To attain this end, a new regulation has been added, in the following terms:—"Except with the permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police, no truck or trolley may, when measured from its extreme projecting points, be of width exceeding six feet six inches or of a length exceeding fourteen feet, nor may the load placed thereon exceed ten feet in length or five feet in width." This is a step in the right direction. Everybody knows the obstruction which is imposed on rickshaws and pedestrian traffic through very much overladen trucks being drawn through the streets in the busiest part of the day, but this should be much minimized now that the new regulation mentioned is to come into operation.

There are two other respects in which we should like to see a further amendment of the regulations as they affect trucks. In the first place, it is advisable, in addition to limiting the dimensions of the load, that some restriction regarding the length of the ropes by which the trucks are drawn should be made. Then one would wish that the length of the axles, from wheel to wheel, should be stipulated, and in doing this the object should be to make it such that it does not coincide, as it now does in most cases, with the gauge of the tramway lines. From the way in which trucks are drawn along the tramway metals—not only obstructing traffic, but also damaging the lines—it would seem that the width between wheel and wheel is purposefully measured to fit the tramlines. It is certainly time that this habit of using the lines should be checked, and it could easily be done by carrying out the suggestion made, or else by absolutely confining the trucks to the roadway on either side of the metals. We hope that consideration will be given to the points which we have mentioned.

Food Prices.

We have already expressed gratification that the Government has seen fit to combat the tendency on the part of certain traders to profit by the war, by appointing a Committee to fix, from time to time, the maximum price for which any article of food may be sold by retail. How far the Committee has gone in its work we do not know, but it would be a wise step if it were to issue, at the earliest possible moment, a list of prices of the commodities in most common use. This would be of extreme value to the housewife just now. We say just now, because we have reason to believe that some of the compradores, realising what the authorities intend doing, are at present making the most of their opportunities to raise prices. Indeed, we know of one instance in which 40 cents is being asked for an article of food which usually sells at 28 cents. A fact like that shows the need of the matter being taken in hand at once.

Duties of Citizens in Time of War

There is sound practicality in Bishop Pozzoni's advice to the Catholics of Hongkong, which we published in yesterday's issue. By his remark: "Every endeavour must be made by us to impress upon the minds of the four hundred thousand Chinese of Hongkong and the New Territory that the Government will do all that is necessary for their safety. Panic must be avoided at all costs," he grasps the situation at once. We in Hongkong are surrounded by close upon half a million of the most credulous people in the world. It would seem as though creating and spreading rumours on the one hand, and believing them on the other, amounted positively to a disease among the Chinese. The wild stories current throughout Canton just a year ago are in themselves an indication of this. Few Europeans know the Chinese as Bishop Pozzoni does, and one can only say that it will be well if all in this Colony, whether of high or low, follow his advice. Everyone cannot be a volunteer or a reservist, or even a special constable, but each European can do his or her little part towards allaying foolish and unfounded fears among the Chinese inhabitants of the Colony.

"For the Nation's Sins."

We notice that the Chaplain at St. John's Cathedral made an excellent point in repudiating the notion of this war's having been sent by the Almighty as a punishment for the sins of the nation. Quoting the words of the late Queen Victoria, Mr. McIyle said: "To say that the great sinfulness of the nation has brought about this war.....would be too manifestly repulsive to the feelings of everyone, and would be a mere bit of hypocrisy." The Chaplain's protest against this sort of narrow Puritanism was not by any means uncalled-for, even in these days of enlightenment; for there are still many foolish souls that are all too ready to attribute to their Maker a smallness and a vindictiveness that would disgrace even the meanest of His creatures.

The Davis Cup.

Sport is being relegated somewhat to the background these days, even when it comes to international contests. It is, however, worth while noticing the progress of the Davis Cup Competition, which has now reached the penultimate stage. As we forecasted, Australasia has had no difficulty in getting into the challenge round. Canada, Germany, and the British Isles have been beaten in turn, and now the men from the Antipodes will have to meet the holders of the Cup—namely, the United States. The latter have two most capable exponents of the game in McLoughlin and Williams, but we imagine that Wilding and Brookes will be too good even for them. The Americans may be counted upon to make a supreme effort to retain the trophy, and a sharp fusillade will certainly ensue. The odds, however, are slightly in favour of the Australasians.

A fine of \$20 was imposed.

DAY BY DAY.

TRUE HOPE IS SWIFT AND FLIES  
WITH SWALLOWS' WINGS;  
KING IT MAKES GODS, AND  
MEANER CREATURES KINGS.  
Shakespeare.

The Weather.  
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 84;  
sunshine.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 78;  
sunshine.

Count the Columns.  
Yesterday the Telegraph published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 30 published.

At Home.  
Lady May was at home this afternoon at Mountain Lodge. There was a large number of callers, and many enjoyed the tennis.

Correspondence.  
"Fairplay."—We cannot insert your letter unless you comply with the rule which requires correspondents to enclose their name and address, not necessarily for publication.

Kaitan Output.  
The total output of the Kaitan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 25 amounted to 58,641.86 tons and the sales during the period to 57,503.33 tons.

Health of the Colony.  
Last week there were six cases of plague notified, all terminating fatally. There were also four cases of enteric fever and one occurrence of diphtheria, all fatal. All the cases were Chinese.

Absconding Foki.  
A Chinese accountant, of 336, Queen's Road Central, reports that, on August 9, he handed over to a foki the sum of \$30.88 to deliver to a branch shop of the same firm. The foki has not been heard of since.

Suspects the Servant.

A Chinese widow, living in Wellington Street has reported to the police that yesterday, a gold wrist-watch, valued at \$30, and \$4 in money, were stolen from her room. She suspects a servant girl, who has disappeared.

Theft of Fittings.

A rent collector living at 1, Leung Foo Terrace, Caine Road, reports that, between the hours of 6 p.m. on the 9th inst. and 6 a.m. on the 10th, some person stole from a house in the same terrace some brass door and window fittings, to the value of \$0.

A Dairy Dispute.

Mr. Justice Hazelton, in the Summary Court, yesterday, gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs in the action in which Pan Wong, an amah, sued Li Tam-sing and Li Kee, dairymen, of Sai Tan, on a declaration that she was well and truly entitled to all the assets, goodwill and stock-in-trade, consisting of five heads of cattle, one calf, dairy utensils and articles of furniture, of the business of the dairy farm now carried on by defendants at Kowloon City under the name of Wing Lee, which is of the estimated value of \$1,000.

POST OFFICE PRIVILEGES

Letters Opened and Produced in Court.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with bringing unstamped letters into the Colony.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, Postmaster General, said some of the letters were merely consignees' notices and were open. The man had a perfect right to bring in those, but there were other letters closed, which besides consignees' notices contained other matter relative to future contracts and had no right to be brought in unstamped. He explained to his Worship, amidst laughter, that at present he was in the position of being able to open any letters and he had taken advantage of it, and opened those which were the subject matter of the charge.

A fine of \$20 was imposed.

"YE SHALL HEAR OF WARS."

Christ, Lord of Peace: Yet War Within His Providence.

The Rev. George D. Thomson, F.R.G.S., was the preacher at Union Church on Sunday, and he delivered a special sermon appropriate to the occasion, a condensation of which we give below.

The reverend gentleman took as his text—"Ye shall hear of wars of every kind. Behold I have told you beforehand."—St. Matthew, xxiv, 6-25. In the course of his sermon, Mr. Thomson said Europe was in the throes of a stupendous war, but not against Christ surely. Did not the mightiest Monarchs of Christendom call Christ King of Kings? He thought they did, outwardly at any rate. And more than outwardly, unless he was much mistaken. Austria was not so much against Servia as the whole small world of Christ's day was against Him. But that day had gone by, and Christ was coming out from under the world's abuse. The most popular name on earth to-day was the name of Christ.

Continuing, Mr. Thomas said people would be asking their souls such questions as these:—Is Christianity a weak and miserable failure because it cannot keep Christian Powers from flying at the throats of Christian sister nations? Why is God going to allow thousands, perhaps millions, of men to fight and die if He is the God of love and light and peace? Why does He not stretch forth His arm and cause the conflagration to cease?

Surely if our religion had any value it should have something to say in such an hour as this. He (the preacher) could himself propose questions to himself concerning the purposes and will of God, that he could not answer. That would not be difficult for any of them to do. And if they were honest they would frankly say that they did not expect to be able to understand everything this side of Heaven. But that did not mean that they did not believe in Christianity as God's religion, or that they doubted whether Christ himself really was the King of Kings and Lord of Lords and Prince of Peace. Christ was in very deed and very truth the Lord of Peace; yet wars were within His providence. Even those who were parents refused, in spite of their love, to allow their acts to be governed by the momentary fury or distress of their child. They did not always interfere when they might have given relief. They had larger ends in view than their child saw or knew. And God did not suffer His acts to be controlled by the temporary anguish of the world that He was training and disciplining; these, instead, were governed by the necessities of those processes that He had ordained, and that made for ultimate results. Who of them had not known enough of life to learn this lesson—that often, yes most often, it was from the darkest hour that life's richest experience came?

Coming to his second point, the reverend gentleman said when sudden and unforeseen events were enacted, events of tremendous historic importance and significance, they could not but be astonished almost into bewilderment. But they found that our Lord Jesus Christ Himself, Who was the Captain of their salvation, could not be surprised—no, not by any wars whatsoever, sudden or long drawn out, ancient or modern, circumscribed or world-encompassing. "Behold," said Christ, "I have told you before-hand." Grieved at His heart, He was. But not surprised. He predicted that such things would be. He knew that almost exactly after the last European conflagration there would be another one. And it was a great source of comfort and relief to Christians to know that He knew all about it. He knew how it began, how it would continue and how it would end. He could not be suddenly surprised by anything. He knew the inmost secret of the soul of every King and Emperor. He knew what manly and upright statesmen and politicians and diplomats did their utmost to avoid disaster,

CHINA AND A EUROPEAN WAR.

Peking Paper's View.

The danger of a great European War must have brought home to many people the insignificant part China would then play in world politics, says the *Peking Gazette*.

Living in Peking, the Capital of the vast country that has undergone such kaleidoscopic changes during the past three years, we are inclined to exaggerate the interest taken in China by the great European nations.

But the fact is that changes which seem to us of momentous importance pass unnoticed, or are dismissed with a few lines, in the European Press.

Only when the European outlook is clear do the British and Continental papers devote much space to what is happening in China, and even then it requires an anti-foreign outbreak, a revolution, or a rebellion to waken real interest in what is occurring in the Far East.

In the event of a big European war there is hardly a newspaper in Europe that would devote a column of its space per month to Chinese affairs. And in this case the Press would only be reflecting the lack of interest of European peoples and Governments.

A war involving the Triple Alliance and France, Russia and Servia would monopolise the attention of Europe to the exclusion of everything else.

The issues at stake in a European conflict would be so tremendous that China's welfare, financial, territorial and political, would become a matter of complete indifference to the Foreign Offices of Europe.

China, however, cannot affect the same indifference towards a European conflict. Whatever be the eventual outcome, for her the war must bring many dangers.

However desperate her financial plight, the Bourses of Europe will not be able to accommodate her upon any terms. The Western nations will require all their financial resources to meet the extraordinary expenses which modern warfare brings in its train.

But not only will China be unable to raise further loans under any conditions. Her foreign trade already in a serious condition, will be absolutely paralysed. There will be few firms willing to risk importing goods; there will be fewer firms willing or able to export Chinese commodities.

It is to be feared that a European conflict, such as is now threatening, will precipitate a financial and economic crisis of unparalleled gravity throughout the Far East.

China, therefore, has just as much reason to hope that a big European war will be averted as any of the potential protagonists in the struggle.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

In future, in publishing war news, all new telegrams will appear first, instead of in order of date and time of despatch.

and He knew who cared nothing about avoiding the destruction of life and property. His eye saw the nobility in man. His eye saw the sin also.

After remarking that Christ wants us to know that there is no other eternal safety except in Him, the reverend gentleman observed that no nation could be safe merely in the number of its Dreadnoughts, and the size of its standing Army. Super-Dreadnoughts to-day made the fighting ships of Nelson's day, only one century ago, appear like tubs. Material advancement had been marvellous. But more important still was it that man should improve with material. It was always the man that was the problem. And what would give the man? One thing, and one thing only—religion.

To the Church Militant Christ said, "Ye shall hear of wars." We belonged still to the Church Militant. We move on to the Church Triumphant, where all is peace and prosperity, fellowship and love in Jesus Christ our Lord. To Him be honour and glory, dominion and majesty, both now and forever.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

An aggrieved correspondent writes us: "But when did Samson pull down the walls of Europe?" We don't know, and we scarcely like to ask, lest the Phoenix should start to perform some more of its resurrectionist feats.

The death of a Chinese who fell on Kowloon platform the other day was attributed to consumption. Rapid, we should imagine.

Beyond all question the most exciting news from Europe on Friday was the fact that Gloucestershire had defeated Somerset by one wicket.

"Ring for a Lung" is the notice which hangs outside a shop in Des Vaux Road. Thanks, but we're not needing one just now. If, however, anyone could tell us where to get a new liver, we'd go and ring fast enough.

We understand that the Safrazis have issued a declaration of neutrality.

A correspondent writes to ask why Mr. Ramsay Macdonald objected to the Old Country's taking part in the war. We're getting tired of that correspondent. He is always asking why. His question about the Labour stalwart will be pigeon-holed at this office, together with "Why woman sine," "Why Smith left home," "Why do summer roses fade?" and a few otherwise.

That Fashion Editor of ours has a lot to answer for. This is the kind of thing he has been neglecting to blue-pencil: "Amongst the most useful items obtainable at sales are the remnants of fine and usually expensive fabrics of—" but masses, what they are. Note the magic words "sales," "remnants," and "usually expensive". We have gaudy visions of husbands with depleted cheque books boycotting the Telegraph, after the next round of sales.

We are asked to state that there is no truth whatever in the following rumours:—That Sun Yat-sen is leading an expedition against Hongkong; that the Peak Burglar, of pious memory, is bringing an action for defamation of character against the Telegraph; that special constables are to be visited, at stated hours, by hotel or club boys who will "take their orders"; that the volunteer officer who classified some of the entomological specimens, recently discovered in Murray Barracks, under the head of Batrachia was zoologically justified; that one of our local Colleges has started a Faculty of Cryptography.

That educated compositor of ours has been getting busy again. The other day some copy was sent down in which the name, "Mr. H. K. So-and-so" occurred. Needless to say, he set it up "Mr. Hongkong So-and-so." To-day the word Hot, as a Chinese surname, occurred. Assuming the gentleman to be a member of the Legislative Council, the learned one of course inserted a full-stop after the name.

We understand that, at a certain local pharmacy, any customer who orders a tin of Keating's is asked: "Shall we send it to Murray Barracks?"

Decline in Shipbuilding Returns compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, which only take into account vessels of 100 tons and upwards the construction of

## FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## British Trade Interests in China.

In the discussion on the Foreign Office Vote on 10th ult., Mr. G. A. Lloyd, after reviewing what we had not gained in the Middle East, drew attention to the Far East.

He said that though the position was not quite so serious, there was still ground for great anxiety and criticism. We had practically no duties on Chinese exports, and we had treated China in every way with peculiar generosity and fairness. Such an advantage which our traders and producers were alleged to possess, should have brought about, one would have thought, an irresistible combination, sweeping the board in China. With other nations handicapped—as everyone on the Government benches would admit—by a system making competition with us in the acquisition of concessions more difficult and exposed to the reproach which China could make against them, "You treat our exports with a huge tariff," no one would have thought they stood a chance in negotiation for what was "going." But what were the facts? Excluding for the purpose of his argument Manchuria and Shantung, whose respectively Russia and Germany admittedly held a special position, a simple agreement was concluded in 1905 by which, in return for keeping out of certain areas, we were to be given a privileged position in the Yangtze Valley. As the Foreign Office witnessed the agreement, it was obviously their duty to see that in return for our self-denying ordinance in other areas the agreement was respected by the other nations concerned. He maintained that they had not done so. According to the agreement, certain people were not to acquire concessions in the Yangtze Valley. The Germans, however, had come right down to the Yangtze with a railway, the Russians and Belgians had also come right down into the valley, while the French, in addition to having built a railway penetrating to Yenan, had now got a concession to build from Yunan to Chün-king. He gave these as samples of what the Foreign Office was not doing and might do to assist more actively the British traders. In the old days our position was not hotly contested, but now it was a great international battle for the industries and markets, in which the Foreign Secretary must play a part. It was not good policy, whether in the case of Russia, Germany, or anybody else, to mortgage our future and to give way on all these commercial points because of certain arrangements which were operating and would, he hoped, continue to operate in regard to these countries. (Cheers.)

Sir J. Rees wished that the Foreign Secretary, in the matter of commerce and foreign affairs, would take the line which was taken by the great statesman whose loss they all deplored, the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. He complained that no support was given by the Foreign Office to British merchants in the Yangtze Valley or, indeed, in any other part of the world.

In the course of his reply, Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, said what is our claim in the Yangtze? We have not got any special title to the Yangtze, except that we have already got vested British railway interests in that region, and we hold that we have the right further to develop railways in such districts, and that new railway concessions ought to be British concessions. But how I to make that good in the Yangtze region if I am not to be allowed to act in the same way in Asia Minor, and if when the French or Germans have concessions I am to push in and say "no"? You cannot apply one principle in one part of the world and another in another. The hon. member asked me what laurels I had on my brow, with regard to railway concessions. I would much rather that commercial concessions were given with the goodwill of the foreign countries from which they are obtained than under diplomatic pressure. If I had laurels I would much

## LORD WIMBORNE'S POLO PONIES.

## Sale at Tattersall's.

## "THIRTY YEARS."

## The Genesis of the Entente.

## Gambetta's Vision.

The stud of ponies which went to America for the international matches came under the hammer at Tattersall's last month. The first to be offered, the Duke of Penaranda's br. mare Quicksilver, was run up to 850 guineas and then withdrawn. The highest prices realized were 400 guineas for Christine and 350 guineas for Medina.

rather not wear them on my brow, but put them in my pocket. (Laughter.) With regard to Chinese railways, notes were exchanged between His Majesty's Government and the Chinese Government in 1898 by which the Chinese Government pledged themselves not to alienate the Yangtze region to another Power. That holds good still, and there has been no question of alienating the Yangtze region. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Deutsch Asiatische Bank made an agreement in 1895 for sharing loans in China, and financial operations for railways were to be the subject of special agreements. An additional clause was added in 1905 modifying the 1895 agreement was concluded in 1905 by which, in return for keeping out of certain areas, we were to be given a privileged position in the Yangtze Valley. As the Foreign Office witnessed the agreement, it was obviously their duty to see that in return for our self-denying ordinance in other areas the agreement was respected by the other nations concerned. He maintained that they had not done so. According to the agreement, certain people were not to acquire concessions in the Yangtze Valley. The Germans, however, had come right down to the Yangtze with a railway, the Russians and Belgians had also come right down into the valley, while the French, in addition to having built a railway penetrating to Yenan, had now got a concession to build from Yunan to Chün-king. He gave these as samples of what the Foreign Office was not doing and might do to assist more actively the British traders. In the old days our position was not hotly contested, but now it was a great international battle for the industries and markets, in which the Foreign Secretary must play a part. It was not good policy, whether in the case of Russia, Germany, or anybody else, to mortgage our future and to give way on all these commercial points because of certain arrangements which were operating and would, he hoped, continue to operate in regard to these countries. (Cheers.)

Curiously enough, it was Gambetta, the "fou furieux," as Bismarck called him, who was the first to perceive that between England and France there existed no difficulties which could not be overcome with tact and goodwill. The history of his efforts, of the creation of the "grand ministère," and of his failure, which the author gives here, is a genuine contribution to the comprehension of one of the most remarkable figures which ever dominated the stage of French politics, and which in many respects bears a striking resemblance to that of the great English statesman whose death we mourn to-day. It must suffice to say that Gambetta's policy contemplated an eventual entente between England, France, and Germany, and that had he succeeded the history of Europe for the last thirty years would have been utterly different. It was a splendid dream, but it was by no means, perhaps is not now, impossible of fulfilment. Yet years after he had shown that it was more than a dream, even the late Lord Salisbury, penetrating as was his intellect, could only dismiss the suggestion of an Anglo-French entente with the words, "c'est de l'utopie."

The full story of Fashoda will perhaps never be written, but the author throws some quite extraordinary interest side-lights upon it. It is certain that the French Government did not leave Russia in ignorance of what was

It seems, says the *Globe*, almost an impudence to describe "Thirty Years' Anglo-French Reminiscences" as of absorbing interest. Here Sir Thomas Barclay, the man who more than any other has worked to bring about the present happy relations between England and France, lays bare the whole story of the thirty years during which the two countries have passed from hostility and mutual suspicion to cordial and, it may be trusted, permanent friendship. Apart from anything else it is a magnificent demonstration of the reasonableness of human beings if only they can be got to discuss their differences from the point of view of men who wish to see them removed, and therefore it contains much of solid value for these times. Sir Thomas quotes an illuminating remark of President Grey when objections were raised to an attempt he was making to get party leaders into a conference. It was objected to him that the disputants would not listen to one another. "All the same," said the astute President, "it would be a good thing if they were obliged to 'constater pourquoï.'

If at this present time we could persuade some of our politicians to "constater pourquoï" they will not listen to one another it would be a long step on the road to peace.

But of course the chief interest of this book lies in the fact that it is written by a man who has been all the time behind the scenes and has not infrequently pulled the wires. On almost every page he has something new to record which throws light on things previously obscure, and though no doubt many things are set down which must be regarded as his own personal opinion, it is not too much to say that no one who is interested in foreign policy can afford to dispense with it.

Anti-English feeling in France lasted from the resignation of Marshal MacMahon until 1900, and in the opinion of the author it was economic in origin. Pouyer-Quartier, the mischievous busybody who thought he had caught out the Germans by securing a most-favoured-nation treatment for France, persuaded the French that the supremacy of English commerce was due to England having tricked France in the Commercial Treaty of 1860. English products flooded the French market, and England took from France little or nothing in exchange. It was in the atmosphere of suspicion generated by this spiteful Norman that French hostility of England grew and flourished.

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## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

We beg to inform our customers that we are in a position to supply ALL our customers with Butcher's Meats, Fresh Milk and Dairy Produce as hitherto.

## NOTICE

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

## THE LIVERPOOL &amp; LONDON &amp; GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Assets £13,833,482: 12: 4d.

THE Management of the Company's Representation in Hongkong has from to-day been taken over by me and the interests of the Company will thus be entirely under British control.

H. S. PLAYFAIR.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1914.

in the wind, and we suspect Sir Thomas Barclay is quite correct in supposing that Count Merviel's proposal for an International Conference to consider the means for the preservation of peace among the nations and the possible reduction of excessive armaments was inspired by the knowledge that a "causa belli."

Germany did not regard the entente as levelled at her, nor, we believe, do her rulers do so now. As one French statesman remarked, the only effect in this direction was to save England from the necessity of joining the Triple Alliance. The division of Europe into two great balancing groups has in fact been the greatest safeguard of peace during the terrible danger arising out of the Balkan wars.

Anti-English feeling in France lasted from the resignation of Marshal MacMahon until 1900, and in the opinion of the author it was economic in origin. Pouyer-Quartier, the mischievous busybody who thought he had caught out the Germans by securing a most-favoured-nation treatment for France, persuaded the French that the supremacy of English commerce was due to England having tricked France in the Commercial Treaty of 1860. English products flooded the French market, and England took from France little or nothing in exchange. It was in the atmosphere of suspicion generated by this spiteful Norman that French hostility of England grew and flourished.

Curiously enough, it was Gambetta, the "fou furieux," as Bismarck called him, who was the first to perceive that between England and France there existed no difficulties which could not be overcome with tact and goodwill. The history of his efforts, of the creation of the "grand ministère," and of his failure, which the author gives here, is a genuine contribution to the comprehension of one of the most remarkable figures which ever dominated the stage of French politics, and which in many respects bears a striking resemblance to that of the great English statesman whose death we mourn to-day. It must suffice to say that Gambetta's policy contemplated an eventual entente between England, France, and Germany, and that had he succeeded the history of Europe for the last thirty years would have been utterly different. It was a splendid dream, but it was by no means, perhaps is not now, impossible of fulfilment. Yet years after he had shown that it was more than a dream, even the late Lord Salisbury, penetrating as was his intellect, could only dismiss the suggestion of an Anglo-French entente with the words, "c'est de l'utopie."

The full story of Fashoda will perhaps never be written, but the author throws some quite extraordinary interest side-lights upon it. It is certain that the French Government did not leave Russia in ignorance of what was

TO LET.—Nice Flats of ROOMS, in Kowloon; suitable for Europeans. Airy, in good locality. Electric Light. Water, Bathroom, Kitchen. Moderate rent varying from \$20 to \$40.—Apply H. Ruttonjee, Royal George Hotel.

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"KASHIMA MARU," having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivered as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before noon, to-day.

Goods not cleared by the 18th August, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1914.

ALL THE FRESHNESS AND GOOD QUALITIES OF THE FINEST FRUITS, TOGETHER WITH SPARKLING, HEALTH-GIVING TANSAN, MAKE THESE THE SAFEST AND MOST WHOLESOME NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES:

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## SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
ROYAL MAIL.  
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong

Empress of Japan	19th Aug.	Empress of India	16th Sept.
Empress of Russia	2nd Sept.	Empress of Asia	30th Sept.
		Empress of Japan	14th Oct.
			All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA," and "EMPEROR OF ASIA" are now quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

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"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA," "EMPEROR OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA," "EMPEROR OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTEAGLE": Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £45, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

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## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

S.S. "Takada," 6,800 tons, Capt. Robins, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI, on 26th Aug.

S.S. "Tanda," 6,800 tons, Capt. ... will be despatched for YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI on 3rd Sept.

## WESTWARD.

S.S. "G. ApCar," 4,600 tons, Capt. O'Sullivan, will be despatched as above on 16th August.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 8, 1914.

Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON,  
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,  
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 23, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

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ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHONGSHA .....	8th Aug.	14th Aug.
TAIWAN .....	12th Sept.	16th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN.....	Cheongsing*	Thur., 13th Aug. at noon
S'HAI, Kobe & Moji	Yatshing	Thur., 13th Aug. at noon
Y'HAMA, Kobo & Moji	Namsang*	Sat., 15th Aug. at d'light
S'PORE, P'ang & C'utia	Lalsang*	Sat., 15th Aug. at 2 p.m.
MANILA.....	Loongsang*	Sat., 15th Aug. at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Wosang*	Sun., 16th Aug. at d'light
MANILA.....	Yuensang*	Sat., 22nd Aug. at 2 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Lalsang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang," "Kumsang" "Lovat" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days, and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalm, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.

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General Managers.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"Shire" Line Service.—Homeward:

For	Steamers.	Date of Sailing
LONDON & ANTWERP	Carnarvonshire	31st Aug.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.

VICTORIA VVER STLE.

TACOMA & PLAND...

VICTORIA VVER STLE.

TACOMA & PLAND...

VICTORIA VVER STLE.

Cardiganshire

30th Sept.

TACOMA & PLAND...

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

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Telephone No. 213 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

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CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De- spatched.
Marseilles, London & Antwerp}	Hirano Maru	N. Y. K.	12 Aug.
via Singapore, &c.	Oriental Car'shire	P. & O.	15 Aug.
London, via Usual Ports of Call		J. M. Co.	31 Aug.
London & Antwerp			

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12 Aug.
V'ia, B.C.S'te via K'lung, S'hai & etc.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	13 Aug.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14 Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	18 Aug.
V'toria, B.C. & T'ma via S'hai &c.	Panama	O. S. K.	19 Aug.
V'toria, Vancouver, Seattle etc.	E. of Japan	C. P. R.	19 Aug.
San Francisco, via Shanghai;	M'la, Japan and Honolulu	T. K. K.	25 Aug.
New York	Tenyo M.	D. & Co.	25 Aug.
V'ia, B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	St. Egbert	O. S. K.	3 Sept.
San Francisco, via Shanghai;	Seattle M.	T. K. K.	8 Sept.
M'la, Japan and Honolulu	Nippon M.	J. M. Co.	8 Sept.
Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle	Mer'shire	C. P. R.	9 Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.	Monteagle	Tenyo M.	15 Sept.
San F'co via S'hai &c.	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	3 Oct.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	14 Aug.
Australian Ports via Manila	Kumano M.	N. Y. K.	26 Aug.
Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	28 Aug.

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	18 Aug.
Yatshing	J. M. Co.	12 Aug.	
Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	2 Aug.	
Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	12 Aug.	
Indo M.	O. S. K.	13 Aug.	
Himalaya	P. & O.	13 Aug.	
Kanagawa M.	N. Y. K.	14 Aug.	
Borneo M.	M. & Co.	15 Aug.	
Loonegaang	J. M. Co.	15 Aug.	
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	J. M. Co.	15 Aug.	
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	17 Aug.
Manila, Cebu and Illoilo	Taming	J. M. Co.	18 Aug.
Kobe	M. & Co.	19 Aug.	
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Kneichow B.	& S.	19 Aug.
S'pore, Batavia, Samarang, etc.	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	22 Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Polynesia M.	M. M.	24 Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	25 Aug.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,	Saigon M.	O. S. K.	25 Aug.
Kobe and Moji	Takada D. S. Co.	26 Aug.	
Ianda D. S. Co.		3 Sept.	
Bandi M.	D. & Co.	6 Sept.	
Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22 Sept.	
African Ports	Salamis B. L. L.	25 Oct.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang D. L. Co.	Q. desp.	
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, etc.	Tibodas J. C. J. L.	1, half A.	
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, etc.	Timchi J. C. J. L.	1, half A.	
Japan	Tibodas J. C. J. L.	1, half A.	
Shanghai	Tiklatap J. C. J. L.	2, half A.	
Shanghai	Tikdini J. C. J. L.	1, half A.	
Shanghai	Titaroom J. C. J. L.	2, half A.	
Shanghai	Tijpanes J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.	

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## CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From KOBE &amp; MOJI.

THE Steamship  
"DILWARA,"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 5th August, 1914.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO  
AND STRAITS.THE Company's Steamship  
"WAKASA MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 12th August, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 5th August, 1914.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG  
& SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"YATSHING," having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 8th inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:

JARDINE, MATHESON  
& Co., Ltd.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 7th August, 1914.

**MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS**  
A French Remedy for all Irritations. Those of Legs, Arms, Head, so that the best sign of any Irritation of the System is a slight Itch. It is a Remedy that can be used when recommended. Hence their name "APIOL & STEEL PILLS". Price per Box 1/- per Box. Post free from MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

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Don't forget after the Show Supper, and Light Refreshments at ALEXANDRA CAFE, Open 'Till Midnight.

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Aston J.W.  
Bartley C.E.  
Bates E.R.  
Bendel D.C.  
Bell G.D.J.  
Bellis, Mrs. R.  
Bena, G.A.  
Black W.M.  
Blankenbuech G.  
Brister J.H.  
Buck M.W.  
Cambridge A.J.  
Cardner E.L.  
Clayton, W.E.  
Coleman Rev.  
Curry, G.P.  
Deane P.B.  
Doughs John.  
Douglas Mrs. M.R.  
Douglas D.S.S.  
Douglas Capt. R.  
Duffy Miss M.E.  
Eager Mr. & Mrs. C.  
H.  
Ehrenfels Mr. & Mrs. H.C.  
Fehr H.  
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Fontaine Miss. Wdo.  
Gibb J.  
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Grigogno P.D.  
Groome P.H.  
Hall Capt. T.P.  
Handley Capt. H.  
Hamblin W.A.  
Harper G.  
Heilvering E.G.  
Henderson B.  
Herbert Dr. & Dr.  
Hewitt, Hon. Mr. E.  
A.C.M.G.  
Hunter R.  
Jones M.T.  
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Austin M.J.  
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Haynor H.O.  
Hoover H.A.  
Jennings A.H.P.  
Joseph J.  
Karsdorp D.W.  
Kornatz W.  
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## Grand Hotel.

Ballantine Mr. and Mrs. A.B.  
Barnes C.  
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Bostock Lt. Col.  
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Gonzales J.  
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Higginbotham O.J.  
Hill J.H.  
Hipkin W.W.

## Carlton Hotel.

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Bond W.C.  
Brown G.B.  
Caldwell, Mr.  
Caldwell, Miss.  
Carpenter, Mr.  
Mrs.  
Craw, Miss.  
Craw, Mrs. Madiso.  
Galbraith V.  
Harbord, W.F.

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& Mrs. A.H.  
McCall, J.  
Robinson Geo. A.  
Smith Mrs. G.  
Smith Mr. & Mrs.  
Iron Grant.  
Smith Morton.  
Turner G.F.  
Wilson Mr. & Mrs.  
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## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

9.15 To-night 9.15

## PROGRAMME.

Caumont Graphic

THE MODERN GIRL (Comic)  
THE ADVENTURES OF DICK & HARRY (Comic)  
WIFFLES TRIES CINEMA ACTING (Comic)  
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BLACKMAIL—In 2 parts (Detective)

## BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

Commencing Saturday 8th August,

The great stardrama.

## A SOLDIER'S DUTY

in 3 Parts—Length 4,000 Feet.

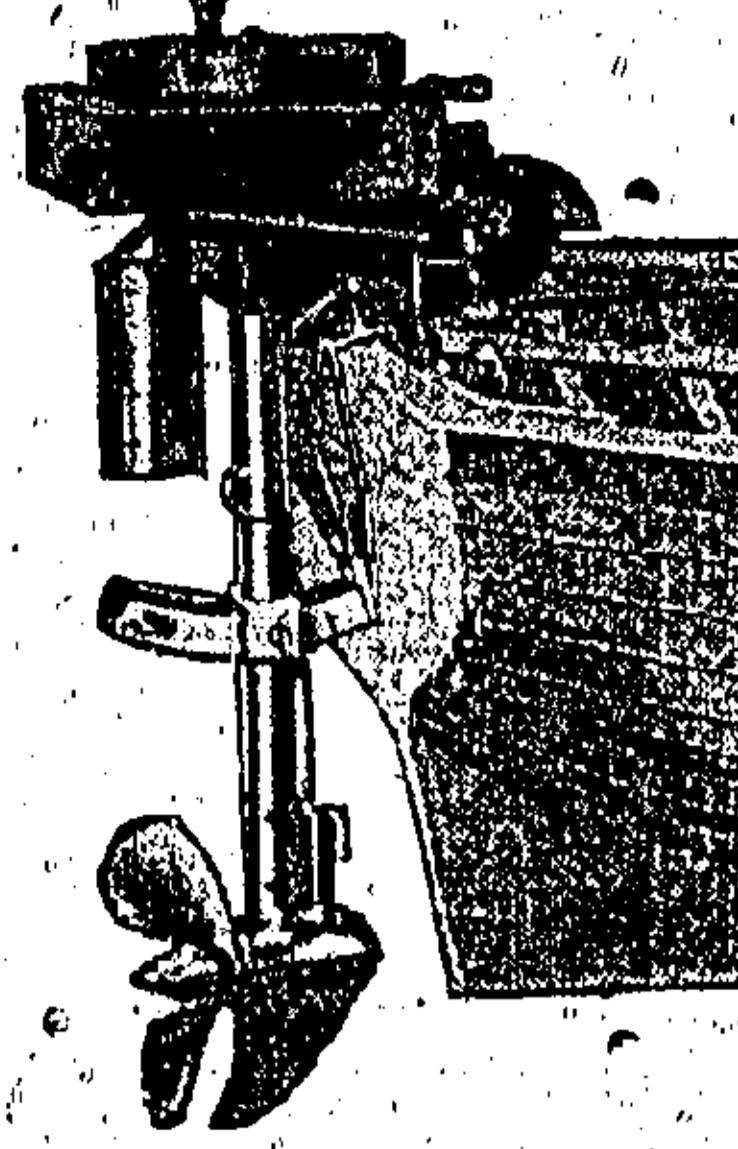
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PATHE'S INTERNATIONAL CAZETTE.

PATHE'S CARTOON—(Comic Sketches)

## NOTICES

## NOTICE.



## EVIRUDE DETACHABLE

## MOTOR.

1½-2 H.P., 2-3 H.P., 3½-  
5 H.P., with battery—or  
magneto-ignition.

For particulars apply to  
CARRELS, BOERNER & CO.,  
Hongkong, King's Buildings,  
3rd Floor.  
Sole Agents for South China.

## STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONG KONG.

The above Association will be closed until further notice from Saturday, 1st August, 1914.

By Order  
E. M. RAYMOND,  
Secretary.

## AMERICAN DENTISTRY

PORCELAIN FILLINGS.  
The Latest Improvements toward Lasting Workmanship and Painless Operations. No charge for examinations. Fees moderate. Diploma Tokio.  
Dr. T. YAMASAKI,  
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Telephone 1362.

## CONSIGNERS

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMP. NY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

## S.S. "MANCHURIA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board Thursday, 13th August, 1914 at 3 p.m. will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Monday 17th instant, 1914 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown Monday August 17th, 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before September 10th, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1914.

## NOTICES

DO YOU OWN  
A  
GRAMOPHONE?

IF SO, YOU KNOW WHAT  
YOU HAVE TO PAY FOR  
RECORDS AND WILL  
APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY OF BUYING  
AT LOW PRICES. WE  
HAVE JUST ISSUED A  
SPECIAL LIST. SEND  
IN FOR ONE!

## ROBINSON'S

## BREWER &amp; CO.

Pedder Street (Adjoining Hongkong Hotel Main Entrance)  
Telephone No. 696.

EGYPT,	by Pierre Loti. Translated from the French by W. P. Balme, and Illust. \$10.00
THE FRESH AIR BOOK,	by J. P. Muller. 2.00
THE RED VIRGIN,	by J. P. Muller. 2.00
THE AMAZING ARGENTINE,	by John Foster Fraser. 2.75
THE WONDER BOOK OF SHIPS,	with Twelve Coloured Plates and 320 Illustrations. 1.75
BLAKE'S BURDEN,	by Harold Bindloss. 1.75
THE RED WALL,	by Frank Savile. 1.50
SOUTH SEA TALES,	by Jack London. 80c.
THE GATES OF WRATH,	Love and Politics. 50c.
PITMAN'S BUSINESS MAN'S GUIDE,	by Arnold Bennett. 50c.
PITMAN'S OFFICE DESK BOOK,	With Tables and Ready Reference. 60c.
PHAROS THE EGYPTIAN,	by Guy Boothby. 40c.
HEART OF GOLD,	by L. G. Moberly. 40c.

## ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES 1914-80 cts.

## MAKE IT A HABIT--USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.'s and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get IZAL because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells.

IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivaled strength—is the pioneer modern high power germicide. Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.

Mixes equally well with salt, brackish or fresh water. Write for Free Booklets—"Practical Disinfection" and "Rules of Health."

One Gallon of IZAL makes 400 gallons of efficient disinfecting fluid.

## AGENTS:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,  
YORK BUILDINGS.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: AI; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkin.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

## ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.M. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:-					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP.	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SPANNING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE	MEANS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon.....	200'	{ top 100' bottom }	10'	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon.....	212'	11'	12' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon.....	240'	12' 6"	14' 6"	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon.....	200'	10'	12' 6"	7' 6"	
TAI-KOK-TUI					
Compton Dock.....	440'	15'	10'	7' 6"	
ARREDBEEN					
Hove Dock.....	410'	14'	12'	7' 6"	
Lancot Dock.....	273'	13'	10'	7' 6"	

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,  
R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.M. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

ISUAN is bottled at the Celebrated Health Springs of Los Banos, near Manila in the

EXQUISITE  
ISUAN

Philippine Islands, ISUAN is reported by the bureau of science biological laboratory "to contain no micro-organisms of any kind."

## NO OTHER NATURAL MINERAL WATER POSSESSES QUALITIES EQUAL TO THOSE

OF

# ISUAN

CONTAINS NO MICRO-ORGANISMS OF ANY KIND.

SOLD IN

SPLITS, PINTS AND QUARTS.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE CHINA COMMERCIAL CO. 8, DUDDELL ST.  
TEL. NO. 1208

## THE MOST DELICIOUS AND MOST PALATABLE WATER IN THE WORLD.

ISUAN in the first place has been boiled, by a natural process, and any harsh mineral elements that it may

EXQUISITE  
ISUAN

Have contained originally are thus precipitated. This leaves the water as soft as rain, which is of the utmost importance.

THE FACT THAT THE WATER COMES FROM THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH SUFFICIENTLY HEATED TO RENDER IT STERILE MAKES IT AN UNUSUALLY SAFE WATER FROM A BACTERIOLOGICAL STANDPOINT.

ISUAN  
AN ABSOLUTELY  
PURE  
MINERAL WATER.

ISUAN flows from the deep recesses of mother earth at a temperature of 250° F: is bottled

EXQUISITE  
ISUAN

under European supervision and is never touched by human hands. It is a sterile water.

WHISKY  
ISUAN  
A  
PERFECT  
BLEND

The point of greatest importance lies in the fact that ISUAN contains in perfect solution the salts that

EXQUISITE  
ISUAN

are natural in and essential to the human system. ISUAN mixed with syrups makes an excellent drink.

**Commercial.**

**Home Commercial and Produce Markets.**

July 17.

The Open market rate for short loans is 1% per cent., and discount of four months' Bank bills 2.5-16 to 2.75 per cent. Owing principally to the weakness of the Chiné Exchange silver bar-creed, bars being now quoted 27.5d. per oz. In the Rubber Share market an improvement has to be recorded, this being principally due to the better tone in the commodity market. The meetings have been held of the British North Borneo Company and Cowie Harbour Coal Company. In China Tea a quiet business is passing, rates being steady. Coffee has sold readily at firmer prices. Sugar has been quiet but steady. Singapore Pepper is quiet, but firm, and White Pepper dull and inactive. Rice is steady, with a fairly good business passing. Manila Hemp has ruled quiet, and prices are barely steady. Plantation Rubber has been quiet, but firm, First Latex Crepe being quoted at 2s. 3d. per lb., and Smoked Sheet 2s. 4d. per lb. Fine Hard P-rra is 2s. 10d. per lb. Straits Tin is £143 15s. to £144 5s. for cash, and £145 5s. to £145 15s. for three months.

**CONSIGNMENT**

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY**

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

s.s. "CHINA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board Thursday, August 6th, 1914, at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Monday August 10th 1914 at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown Monday August 10th 1914 at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before September 3rd, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORISON

Agent.

Hongkong, August 3rd, 1914.

**NOTICES****SPECIAL ARMY ORDER**

War Office, 7th August, 1914.

**PARDON FOR DESERTERS.**

H.M. The King is graciously pleased to approve of pardons being granted to soldiers who were in a state of desertion from the Regular Forces on the 5th August, 1914, and who surrendered themselves in the United Kingdom on or before the 4th September, 1914, or at any station abroad where there are Regular Forces on or before the 4th October. They will forfeit all service prior to the date of surrender, but such service may subsequently be restored under the conditions laid down in the King's Regulations for restoration of service forfeited under Section 79 of the Army Act. Deserters who enlist between the 5th August, 1914, and 4th October, 1914, both days inclusive, in any Colonial Corps which may have been or may be placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government for the War, will be granted a free pardon, and at the expiration of their service in such Corps, will not be claimed for further service in the Regular Forces of the United Kingdom. They will, however, forfeit all service rendered in the Regular Forces of the United Kingdom, prior to the date of such enlistment. The provisions of this order will not be applied to men who have fraudulently or improperly enlisted.

By Command of the Army Council.

R. H. BRADE.

**BAZAAR IN AID OF FLOOD RELIEF FUND**

THE Committee solicit the aid of the Public, and will be pleased to receive gifts of articles of any description for the above.

LAU HU PAK,

Chairman,  
Chinese Chamber of Commerce,  
32 Des Voeux Road Central.

**PUBLIC COMPANIES**

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

**NOTICE OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1914, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1914, and for the confirmation of the election of Directors.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 10th August, to SATURDAY, the 22nd August, 1914, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that at the same place and on the same day at Noon or so soon afterwards as the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting shall be concluded an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held when the abjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:

(1) That the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary to apply for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong supplemental to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance 1866, and the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendment of Section 20 of The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance 1866, hereafter set out with such modifications (if any) as they may think fit and to accept such Ordinance if and when enacted.

The following is the amendment above referred to:- The deletion from Section 20 of the said Ordinance of the words, "To take and accept any lands, houses, or other real or personal property in satisfaction, liquidation, or payment of any debt absolutely and bona fide previously due and owing to the Company, and so to take any Mortgage or other lien or charge on real or personal property as security for any monies actually due to the Company or for which any person may have rendered himself liable to the Company, and to hold such lands, houses and other real and personal property respectively for such reasonable time as may be necessary for selling and disposing of and converting the same into money," and the substitution therefor of the following words:-"To take, accept, enforce, release, realise, or deal with any security now held or which may hereafter be held by the Company, for any monies owing or to become owing to the Company, or for any liabilities incurred or to be incurred towards or by the Company by way of mortgage, pledge, hypothecation, deposit or otherwise howsoever of every kind of property or rights."

(2) That the Deed of Settlement of the Company be altered in manner following:-

(a) That the following words be struck out of lines two and three of Articles 56 namely, the words "for not exceeding fifteen days before and seven days after every ordinary Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor namely: "during such time as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding the whole thirty days in each year."

(b) That the following words be struck out of the last line of Article 56, namely, "after the Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "after the re-opening of the Register."

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN ARNOLD,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1914.

**ARTICLE 76.**—General Meetings shall be held once in every year, at such time and place in the Colony as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meetings and if no such time or place is prescribed, then at such time and place as may be determined by the Court, and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined as follows:—A General Meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year.

**ARTICLE 77.**—The General Meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called Ordinary Meetings.

**ARTICLE 78.**—All other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary Meetings.

(a) That Article 90 be altered by inserting and adopting after the word "holding" in line five the word "or representing by proxy" and by striking out at the end of the said Article the words "present in person."

(b) That the following words be struck out of the first three and a half lines of Article 174, namely, the words "Half-year ending the 30th June and the 31st December, shall make a general Half-Yearly" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor:—"Year ending the 31st day of December shall make a General."

(c) That the word "Half" be struck out of the 18th line of Article 174 and also out of the 6th line of Article 175.

(d) That the word "twice" and the words "the 30th day of June and 4th December" be struck out of lines 5 and 6 of Article 176 and that the word "once" be adopted and substituted for the word "twice" in the fourth line thereof.

(e) That the words "or the Ordinary Half-Yearly" and the words "as the case may be" be struck out of lines 10 and 11 of Article 177.

Should the Second Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for application.

Wm. DICKSON.

Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

**BANKS**

**INTERATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.**

Head Office—66, Wall Street, New York.  
London Office—24, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Korea  
Calcutta  
Canton  
Cape  
Colombia  
Cuba  
Hongkong  
Hankow  
Capital and Surplus £15,000,000  
equivalent \$20,000,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4% per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates which may be accelerated on application.

TIME DEPOSITS, COLLECTED.

MAIL and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS drawn on THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the World.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

ORION HOOGH, Manager.

Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912

**BANKS**

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

Head Office—66, Wall Street, New York.  
London Office—24, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Korea  
Manila  
Mexico  
Peru  
Pekin  
Shanghai  
Yokohama  
Capital and Surplus £15,000,000  
equivalent \$20,000,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4% per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates which may be accelerated on application.

TIME DEPOSITS, COLLECTED.

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TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

ORION HOOGH, Manager.

Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912

**EXCHANGE**

Selling

T/T ..... 1/10<sup>t</sup> Nom.

Demand ..... 1/10 9/16

30 d/s ..... 1/10 9/16

60 d/s ..... 1/10 11/16

4 m/s ..... 1/10 3/4

D/D Shanghai ..... 75 Nom.

Private 30 d/s sight 75/8

T/T London ..... 1/11 1/2

D/D Singapore ..... 80/1

D/D Japan ..... 91/4

T/T India ..... 140+

T/T Bombay ..... 140/4

Demand India ..... 140/4

Bar Silver reply ..... 27

Bank of England rate

Opium Quotations.

Discount per \$100:

Chinese ..... 20 cts. pieces \$10

Chinese ..... 10 ..... \$11/2

Hongkong ..... 20 ..... 8 1/2

Hongkong ..... 10 ..... 8 6

Hongkong ..... 10 ..... 8 25

July 17

T/T Marks ..... Nom.

Demand Germany ..... Nom.

D.D. France ..... 6 1/2% p.m.

On Haiphong ..... 6 1/2% p.m.

On Saigon ..... 6 1/2% p.m.

On Bangkok ..... 6 1/2% p.m.

Buying

4 m/s. L/C ..... 1/11 1/2

4 m/s. D/P ..... 1/11 1/2

6 m/s. L/C ..... 1/11 1/2

30 d/s. San Francisco ..... 1/11 1/2

30 d/s. San Francisco ..... 1/11 1/2

4 m/s. Marks ..... 1/11 1/2

6 m/s. France ..... 1/11 1/2

Gold Leaf port ad. \$57.50

Sovereign ..... 10.30

Bar Silver reply ..... 27

forward

Bank of England rate

Opium Quotations.

Discount per \$100:

Malwa, New ..... \$8.300 per p.m

